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Nos. 70 AND 72 BOWERY! Bulk by William B. Astor, esq., expressly for the business. BALOWIN'S CLOTHING ENTER BRINGHT, the largest in the

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Their Lines are connected with the Eastern and Canada Lines at New York, and with the Western Lines at Baltimore.
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A NEW ARTICLE OF URA, the same size as a large Codec Pot,
with Lamp and Father. It saves the labor of raising the
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price is low.

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A new family Szwine Machine, combining the latest im provements, at the extremely low price of

The prices of our standard Machines have been greatly re-The prices of our standard standard standard seed been greatly feature. Saward Machines, it is well known, though desired in price, have always been cheaper in fact, counidering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new Ma-I. M. SINGER & Co., obines at the low prices.

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Are the best, the most durable. [N. Y. Leader,
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For Pain or Weakness in the Back, Breast, Side or Limbs, Riceausatism, Bruisea, Sprains, Asthum and Diseases of the Lungs, Livet and Kidneys, these Plasters stand unrivaled; and for cheapness, case and durability they far surpass all others, Sold by all Druggists. General Depot, No. 362 Hudson-at., N. Y. BUY THE BEST !!!

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CHILSON'S GAS CONSUMING FURNACE,
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No. 599 Broadway, corner of Walker-st. GOLD WATCHES, GOLD WATCHES.

for Ladies and Gentlemen, warranted accorate time-keeper or sale at 30 per cent below retail store prices. B. C. Paacock, Importer, represented by David Rait, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—OVERSHOPS, heavy Roots, substantial Galters, strong Smors, dancing Stiffers, and other fect-covering for the Winter, for in-door and out-of-door use, for ladies, gentlemen and children can be furnished advantageously at Cavensut's, No. 313 Broadway, between tith and fibries, it is stock to large and valuable, and he is now selling cheaper than ever.

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Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
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DRESS-MAKING and FAMILY SEWING, in every variety, neatly and expeditiously done by Mrs. E. Starson, at No. 416 Broadway. As a guaranty of the excellence of her work, she may state that she uses Grover & Baxer's celebrated

REPTURE CURED BY MARSH'S RADICAL CURE Tures.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this city. Call and examine them before purchasing elar-where. Also, Eisste Stockies, Success Success, Surgaries, &c. No. 2 Vesey et., Aster House.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE and BURG MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.

Dwellings, hotels, ships, warehouses, &c., thoroughly cleaned b-the use of Marka's miraculous remedies. For sale at the pro-prietor's depot, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., and by Y. V. Bushyon, Druggist, General Agent, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Caust. st.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—To all who suffer with Gost, Eheunstiem, old Sores and Ulcers, the joyful tidings that the above Oliciment curse them ought to be well-clear for them to delay to longer.

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Performing fully equal work. No missing or ripping of staches. Ro getting out of order. Anybedy can use it;

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Parties wishing to proclase are requested to call at once, examine this most wonserful achievement, and secure a monopoly of the State of County desired.

NOVALLY \$5 SEWING Machines COMPANY,
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Needle Manufacturers, No. 421 Broadway,
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Call or send for a circular with cuts of Machines.

We, the undersigned, having operated and witnessed while in operation, the Novelty Patent & Self-Threading Family Swing Machine, take pleasure in assuring the polic that this Machine is all that is caisined for it; and we would ask for it the immediate sitention of all those interested in placing so useful an article in the bands of each and every family in our land:

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Dr. Dash, Ashatav, Charlotte, S. C.,
HERRY FORD, Jamaica, W. L.,
HERRY T. ADORS, Boeton,
C. Thurson Aldors, Brocklyn,
W. Gretto, Ledi, N. J.,
John F. Fisher, Pero, IL,
many others.

And many others. The following extract is taken from The Baltimore Patriot and

The following extracts:

Commercial Gazetts:

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"A loay having several years" experience in the use of Sewing Machines, assered us that she considered it followqual in the strength, beauty, and finish of its work, to any Manhine she has ever used. It is Self-Threading, and works with a Hooked Needs, which produces a fine, perfect stice."

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR,

IDON AND SELFRER POWDERS When Olive Tar is Applied and Inhaled. It Cures ASTRMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,

And all other Diseases of the Turnat, and levres The Powders import energy to the System, and expel all impor-BLOOD.

IV. hase testimonials from.

I. V. Fowlers, esq., Footmaster of New York.
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Grozge Law, esq., othaw, New York.
J. H. Land, esq., Pub. of The Independent, N. Z.
Rev. Eo. Bright, Editor of The Examiner, New York.
R. B. Colman, req., late of Astor House, N. Y.
Thurnow Weed, esq., Albany, N. Y.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
John M. Harnard, esq., Metropolitan Hotel, New York.
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And thousands of others.

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Powders, \$1 a package; 3 Pack-

New Pork Daily Tribune.

THESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Justice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Verec's intended for insection must be authenticated by mame and address of the writer—not necessarily for put tion, but as guaranty for his good faith.
cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Business letters for THE TRIBUNK Office should in all cases be addressed to Horack GREELEY & Co.

THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

We shall issue on the 20th of November the third number of THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE ADVER-TISER. It will be devoted exclusively to the interests and uses of the Mercantile Public, on the following plan:

I. It will contain full reports of the Markets, with such other Commercial and Money Intelligence as shall be deemed of special interest to Merchants.

II. It will be sent without charge by mail, postage prepaid, to 50,000 Country Merchants who buy goods in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Boston. The names will be selected by Messrs. McKillop & Wood from those recorded on the books of their Commercial Agency, and they guarantee that not less than 50,000 shall be sent, this being the full number of Country Merchants that they consider it desirable thus

III. The total expense will be defrayed by Mercantile Advertising, for which One Dollar per line will be charged. Those who require their advertisements to be displayed will make special bargains therefor.

It is believed that no equal opportunity for addressing Country Merchants was ever offered in the United States, even at double or treble the cost of this. This sheet is intended for Merchants as is adapted to their wants. We have every facility for making a Mercantile Advertiser that will deserve the approbation of Merchants, and we respectfully invite their cooperation. Advertisements received at THE TRIBUNE Office. If by letter, address Horace Greeley & Co., New-York, October 20, 1858. No. 154 Nassau-st.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Europa. from Boston, will close in this city to-day, at I o'clock by railroad, and 3 o'clock by steamboat.

We have advices from Europe to the 20th ult. two days later. The Gaiway steamers are to get a Government subsidy at least equal to that paid the Cunarders. The employees of the Atlantic Telegraph Company at Valentia were about to be discharged. Parliament has been proregued till Nov. 18. A difficulty had arisen respecting the property of French subjects dying in Brazil, and the Freuch Consul at Pernambuco had struck his flag. The French Embassador at Rome had made strong representations to the Pope, in the name of the Emperor, with regard to the recent abduction of a Jewish child at Bologna, of which we have published an account. It was rumored that the Prince Regent of Prussia had determined on pardoning all persons compromised politically since 1848. The gigantic fraud upon the Russian Government in the matter of constructing the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad, which has been heretofore mentioned, is confirmed, but there are no additional facts. At Orel there had been terrible fires. There were serious disturbances in the eastern and southern Provinces of Russia among the peasants. The Cotton market closed quiet, quotations being barely maintained. Breadstuffs had slightly advanced. Consols closed at 954

It is the eventful Second of November. The clock of Tune strikes the hour of Destiny. NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS and Wisconsin together struggle to uphold or repudiate the principles of American Liberty. We cannot doubt that the general result will strengthen the hands and cheer the hearts of those who strike for Freedom.

" Is Human Slavery essentially right or essen-"tially wrong?" That is the vital question which underlies, and animates, and dignifies, all our current politics. Those who believe it right, or at the worst a matter of local expediency and moral indifference, speak of the grand fundamental assumption of the Declaration of Independence as "a self-evident lie," "a fanfaronade of nonsense," or "a collection of glittering generalities." They do not believe that "All men are created equal" in natural and essential rights, but that the relatively weak and benighted races were made to serve and be ruled by the

strong and intelligent. They are not all so logical or so brazen as John Mitchel-they do not so openly long for an Alabama plantation well stocked with fat negroes-but that is the drift, the goal of their unuttered aspirations. Slavery is by no means confined to the Slave States-its spirit is as rampant in New-York as in South Carolina. It is imbedded in our State Constitution, where it ex acts exclusively of the poorest and weakest class of our population a Property Qualification for Suffrage. It riots in our Courts of Justice, where it defies the sacred principle that a man charged with crime is entitled to a trial by his peers, and compels the best abused and most despised caste to submit to be judged and punished absolutely and uniformly by the dominant and domineering race. It takes possession of our City Railroads and dots them with negro and non-negro cars; it invades our Churches, and profance them with negro pews and their adjuncts. There is no State, there is no considerable party, which is prepared to act fully up to the requirements of the fundamental, saimating principle of our Revolutionary struggle, that disparities of race, of faculty, of social statue, of culture, involve no difference of Political Rights. but that there should be one law for rich and poor, strong and weak, rude and refined, lofty and lowly. But the Republican party of to-day stands in the footsteps of the Whigs of our Revolution, boldly proclaiming the truths which it does not yet real ize in its acts, and thus tending toward the realization of that Universal Justice which its measures do not fully embody. It is the party of Hope, o Progress, of faith in Man. Our current party Dsmocracy, on the other hand, is the exact counterpart of Revolutionary Toryism. It plants itself on the existing fact, and stubbornly refuses to look beyond. It exalts fidelity to party above devotion to Eternal Right. It degrades its votaries into blind and senseless machinery, moving as propelled by an external power. It is the party of Reaction, of Materialism, of Inequality and sternal Despair. No "milk of human kindness" pervades its breast -no generous aspiration warms the ice-block that serves it for a heart. It lives but to make merchandise of the loyalty of Ignorance and Prejudice. and to bear on its brazen brow the burning brand which proclaims it chief among organized impostures, the most impudent of living lies.

Such are the two opposing forces which struggle for mastery in our Election To-Day; and we entreat every reader to keep their rival characters distinetly before his mind's eye. If you are tempted to forego voting or to strike from your ballot some name to make way for that of some friend or some friend's friend, be sure to consider and to answer the question, "Shall I by so doing be aiding to perpetuate the chief crime and shame of the American Republic ' Will such vote tend to provoke exultation around the human auctionblocks of Richmond and before the barracoons of 'New-Orleans?" We ask you not to vote for men who are incompetent or unworthy; but we do exhort you not to vote, nor neglect to vote, in such manner that the Slave Power shall thereby be strengthened and perpetuated.

Republicans of New-York! your brethren it four other Free States fight a glorious battle today. Look to it that your apathy or indolence do not neutralize by defeat or by incomplete success the beneficence of their victories!

The old-fashioned notion of an Agricultural Address was that it should be of fat oxen, cereals, butter and cheese, of swine, plowing and draining, of the subjugation of the soil and of the economy of the household, of muck and of the alternation of crops. The Honorable Caleb Cushing of Newburyport, in the State of Massachusetts, who understands everything a great deal better than the rest of mankind can possibly understand it, has allowed himself to be swayed by no conventional notions, by no large and by no small potato theory upon this point. The Honorable Caleb Cushing has been to Richmond, Va., to deliver an Agricultural Address, and has, after his own fashion, delivered an Address about the Mantchoos, the Chinese, the Mongols, the Hindoos, the Arabs and the Berbers, Teutons, the Celts, the Scandinavians, the Tudors, the Calvinists, the Fifth Monarchy men. Plato, Cicero, John Locke, the Sierra Indians, Oliver Cromwell, and the Stuarts, but not one word about outs, peas, beans and barley-no! not one word about even tobacco, whether fine-cut or

That is the way in which the unusual intellect of Caleb invariably develops itself. He always gives to the people some superfine commodity which they do not want. He puts face upon all his hogs. At a horse show he would talk about the Centaur; over a cowyard, of Bion and the bulls of Bashan; in a prize potato-field, of Sir Walter Raleigh; while to an assembly of hard-fisted yeomen he would quote the Georgies of Virgil until the audience gaped itself into general jaw dislocations. He was unusually profound, learned, discursive, noble and pretty at Richmond, last Thursday, but he was most dismally and indubitably unagricultural. He touched upon gunpowder, the mariner's compass, photography and optics-he even paid his kind respects to algebra and the fluxional calculus; he aired his exhaustive ethnological science-but the poor pigs, the neglected horses, the slighted steers were left to themselves, while Caleb exclaimed, in pathetic tones and words damp with his tears, Ob. man! art thou, indeed, man the created; or art thou not rather the creator, God!" We have heard of a gentleman who, in the secrecy of private life, was afflicted with doubts upon this ery point, and the dilation and contraction of the unhappy person, as now he and now Divinity got uppermost in his imagination, were truly afflicting. But this poor wretch was hushed up by his friends. and was not allowed to exhibit himself under a Virginia sun or suy other sun, upon a Virginia platform or any other platform. We are benevolent, and hasten to relieve Mr. Cushing from this incerating doubt. He is not the Creator-he i only Caleb. A very great Caleb-perhaps the greatest Caleb out of jail-but not the Creator. So that, so far as the Sage of Newburyport is co cerned, he may consider the question settled.

The defender of Mr. Cushing may naturally reply that in Virginia, where nothing is specially raised, except negroes, it would have been improper for him to have indulged in dirty disquisitions upon the dirty cultivation of dirty scree. But then, Mr. Cushing should have elected some other subject-obstetries, for instance, in connection with the Internal Slave-Trade. He complains that the people of the United States are too much given up to politics, and then proceeds to administer a fillip to the political proclivities of the Virginians, rubbing them up and rubbing them down sticking sharp pins in the tender parts of their con stitutions; exciting their irascibilties, already sufficiently fervid, against Northern books, Northern schools, and Northern newspapers; feeding them by the belly full with "political abstractions and recondite supposable questions of public law," and then bidding them void the same as soon as possible. What an inconsistent, though brilliant Caleb! He should have been a little practical as well as theoretical. It would have been better for him to have worked a patent churn before the audience for an hour without saying a word, after which he might have gallantly presented pats of butter, stamped with a heart, to the ladies present. Our main trouble is stated by Mr. Cushing with as much preciseness as if he were a member of the College of Surgeons. He is quite the Harvey of politics. That we want blooding is the natural opinion of a General who never saw any bloodshed. at least never on the embattled field. We have, says Dr. Caleb, "A surplus of vigor, and an exuberance of vitality-an overfuliness, a trop plain of the junction of individual and social exist-"We must phlebotomize," says Dr. ence." We must invade Mexico. We must, so to speak, breathe a national vein. We must keep down the exuberance. That is, the political exuberance. The other kind, which prompts us to steal our neighbor's land, to bombard our neighbor's city, to slaughter our neighbor's wife and children, Dr. Cashing regards with the smug complacency of a Sangrado. He uses all his best words, monosyllabic and polysyllabic-he employs all the arts of rhetoric of which he is master-he hints at enormities which he dare not avow, and he avows enormities from which other men would shrink-he advocates a theory which would first make us thieves in the abstract, and then thieves in the concrete-he is as blood-thirsty as a jackal, and as cruel as a tiger, and all in the name of God Civilization and Human Progress-to convince us that we cannot be safe and happy without being robbers and murderers. No philosopher of the Mountain ever dabbled his sleek, white hands in human gore with a greater relish. And this was at an Agricultural fair-at a feast of that goddess who shripks and cowers when the tocsin of war i sounded, and who weeps after every battle, her desolated fields, her withered harvests, her ravaged plantations, her seared and scorched and blighted orehards and vineyards, her smoldering hamlets, and her decimated yeomanry! This was the doctrine smilingly propounded to Men of Peace as the secret of National Prosperity! They may have been solemn enough at Richmond, but if there was not at such enunciations of belief in Christian America a broad grin in a certain other place, then, busy as the Devil always is, he was busies than usual. Such Agricultural Addresses are a swindle, and a swindle of the lowest, the most dangerous, the most demoralizing, description; and if the United States Agriculturists cannot secure more pertinent orations than this, they had better

organize a battalion for Gen. William Walker, beat

their ploughshares into swords and their pruning-

hooks into spears, and go to war, with Gen. Cush-

ing at their head or tail, as the rustic regiment

The spectacle of a minister of the Christian religion resisting in a Court of Justice the attempt to thimblerig him out of the sum of fifteen dollars, Federal currency, has not the color and semblance of the heroic ages of the Church in which the laborer was canonically deemed to be worthy of his hire. The exhibition has its solemn side, but it has also its ludicrous one, and that is just the side which will be most palpable to profane optics. Here is a contract by which, for the reasonable sum of fifteen dollars, the Rev. Hiram P. Osgood of the town of Columbia, in the State of Maine, being an approved minister, of the first part, agrees, bargains and contracts with Joseph Crandon of the town and State aforesaid, of the second part, that the party of the first part will care for, inspect and faithfully keep watch and ward over the soul of the said party of the second part, and will administer to said party of the second part due and faithful admonitions, skillful scriptural exegesis, eloquent exhortations and ingenious, incentives to virtue and godliness. No man ever undertook to do more for fifteen dollars than the Rev. Hiram F Osgood contracted to perform for Mr. Joseph Crandon. But Joseph proved to be altogether too tough a customer. The Rev. Mr. Osgood totally failed, and Mr. Joseph, after being operated upon for many months, found himself in the same reprobate condition-a disappointed, unconverted, soulsick man. He had not, by any means, experienced the benefits which he had expected. Acting upon the time-honored and equitable principle of "No cure, no pay," he refused to disburse the consideration agreed upon. Whereupon the Rev. Hiram P. Osgood, naturally indignant at the refusal of Joseph either to pay up or to be converted had resort to the profane action of as sumpsit, and, by means of that worldly instrument called a writ, prevailed upon the tough Joseph to come into Court and submit the matter to one Judge and twelve men. Then followed the pleadings. The plaintiff averred that he had preached at Joseph and exerted himself, ad sudorem, to save the soul of Joseph, and he did not think that he should be choused of his money because he had not accomplished that which was, humanly speaking impossible. Whereupon Joseph, as became a con tumacious goat, solemnly rebutted that he verily believed that he should have been saved, if the Rev. Mr. Osgood had not neglected the soul of the said Crandon to attend a political meeting in the town of Jonesport. Not having been saved, but on the other hand lost, by the neglect of the said Osgood, and having been disgusted with the entire body of the clergy in consequence of the errant propensities of this unworthy member of it, he was now in a more perilous condition than before; and having therefore determined to keep his money it not his soul, he had buttoned the fifteen dollars in his breeches pecket; and as he would be damned whether he paid it or not, he concluded on the whole that he would be damned if he did pay it.

Issue being joined, the witnesses were called: the agreement proved: the lawyers argued at great length, and eloquently; the Judge charged at great length, and learnedly; and the Jury cogitated at great length, and profoundly, for after infinite pondering, they were quite unable to agree-eleven obstinate men being in favor of giving the Minister a verdict, and one enlightened individual seeing exactly how the case stood. On the whole we are inclined to sympathize with this lonesome juror. We think we can appreciate the reasoning which influenced him. He must have argued thus: Here is an action for services in taking care of a human soul, being the soul of the defendant; but it being clearly evident, from the whole nature of the case, that the defendant had no seul, or at least not a soul worth fifteen dollars. the consideration on the part of the plaintiff totally fails. He in fact contracted to do nothing, or at

impossible. It is therefore evidently a case of party is to stand. It is not merely with the view of nudum pactum upon which an action cannot be making new Slave States out of them that the St. maintained. It is as if the plaintiff had contracted ery extensionists have a deep interest in this as to take care of the defendant's cow, it being well gested annexation. There are large parts of Mer. known to the plaintiff that the defendant had no ico, indeed, too barren to admit the possibility cow, and could not, for love or money, obtain a being cultivated by slave labor. But what a cow. Moreover, the party contracting to perform swers the purposes of the slave dealers a certain act, although the law does not required most respects just as well as as a Slave State imposs bilities, should yet have reasonable ground and in some respects a great deal better, for believing that he can perform that which a State made up of a low, degraded, ignored for believing that he can perturb the other hand, population, unable to read and write, and each the undertakes. But, on the other hand, population, unable to read and write, and each was not the presumption sufficiently violent, that the defendant, who contracted to be saved for fifteen dollars per annum, with his family thrown in, was past saving. The plaintiff, however, instead of informing the defendant of this fact, as it was clearly his duty to do, agreed to for such Presidential candidate as they may a perform the service. He did so at his peril. The prove. Does not the slave-breeding interest as fact, as it was clearly his duty to do, agreed to rule of careat emptor may do well enough in a horse trade, but it will not apply in matters of such vast spiritual importance. It is clearly as impossible member from Egypt in Illinois? Five or a for Joseph Crandon to make any contract for the care of his soul as it it would be for a non compos mentis to contract for instruction in the Greek language and Mathematics. The dissentient juror was certainly right, and should receive some testimonial of the leathern-medallic variety from all many Slave States, while at the same time the ris the men without souls in the State of Maine.

In the discussion of this case, we have confined ourselves strictly to its merits. We have not undertaken to decide whether, under any circumstances, a clergyman has a right to interfere with politics. This does, indeed, present a most delicate question. We have noticed that it makes a vast difference upon which side of a political contest a clergyman arrays himself. Thus, in this case, if the Rev. Mr. Osgood, instead of attending the Re- the point of losing, all the existing Free States. publican meeting, had made a good sound manstealing, woman-flogging and child-selling speechhad glorified James Buchanan as Abraham, Isaac and Jacob united-had descanted upon the meaning of that unfortunate Greek word which most people, not learned in such matters, think signifies "slave," and had befogged his hearers with a Christian acquiescence in the troublesome iniquities of the domestic institution-the feelings of Joseph would not have been wounded. On the contrary, Joseph would have been wonderfully pleased. Joseph would have come down with the required dust with rapture, and would have even added a small voluntary bonus. We have no ticed that there is not in certain quarters, any person, or more properly parson, who is in such lofty favor, and so altogether beautiful, as your preacher who assaults Anti Slavery men as infidels, sinners and reprobates, and who flings a heavy shower of Greek and Hebrew lexicons at whoever dares to doubt the correctness of his position. Such a man is the preacher for Joseph's fifteen dollars. Such a man he can now get cheap, the article having fallen wofully and wonderfully in the market. We advise him, the said Joseph, until more orthodox times arrive in Maine, to establish a private conventicle in his own front parlor, or even in his own counting-room, in which some solid and sound exhorter may preach from year's end to year's end, the tip-top Buchanan Christianity. Fifteen dollars per annum we think would do the job.

Mr. Dix of New-York, that renegade Free Soiler, in a recent electioneering speech in this city, held out as the next piece of friendly service to be rendered by the dough-face Democracy of the North to the Slavery-extending interest of the South-the betrayal of Kansas having failed-the annexation of Mexico and Cuba. Mr. Cushing of the difference between the cold-blooded white mas Massachusetts, that renegade Abolitionist, who first got himself into Congress by getting out of bed at midnight in his shirt to sign a pledge to devote himself to the abolition of Slavery President, he gives his reason for it-he "pete in the District of Columbia and the Territories, chimes in, we see, in his speech at the sericultural festival in Virginia, with the same idea. He favored strongly, we are told, the annexation of Mexico, as a necessity to save the country-it does not distinctly appear which country, Mexico or the United States, probably he meant both-from perpetual anarchy; and hinted day), "and to call on de ole hoss and de ole pointedly at the expediency of a similar policy with reference to Cuba. We have not heard of any particular anarchy prevailing in Cuba. and we are inclined to suspect that in both cases the interests of the countries to be annexed have much less weight in the estimate of these doughface annexationists than the expectation of thereby doing a grateful thing to the slave-trading interest, whose table they are willing to heap up with any quantity of dishes, in the hopes of themselves per sonally coming in for the crumbs and broken victuals, Mr. Dix, looking, perhaps, to be deputysub-under-Viceroy of Mexico, and Mr. Cushing to the appointment of District-Attorney for Cuba.

When Mr. Cushing touched upon these question the applause of the Richmond assembly, we are told, was immense, and not a few cried out "Good "for Massachusetts!" This, however, was a decided mistake. Massachusetts totally repudiates all these annexation projects. The very last thing in the consideration or intention of Mr. Cushing was the good of Massachusetts. The only things he was thinking about, the considerations which induced him to go in for the annexation of Mexico and Cuba, were not the good of Massachusetts, but the good of himself and of the masters he obeys. What, therefore, the audience ought to have exclaimed was not "Good for Massa-"chusetts!" but "Good for Caleb Cushing! "Good for Virginia!" "Good for the perpetuation and extension of Slavery!" "Good for Dough-

If, indeed, the Richmond assemblage, from the fact that Mr. Cushing still continues his residence in Massachusetts, supposed that he was in any way authorized to speak for the people of Massachusetts, they fell into a most gross blunder. Caleb Cushing is no more authorized to speak for the people of Massachusetts than Benedict Arnold | luck. was authorized to speak for the people of Connecticut after be had sought to betray West Point into the hands of the British. Calcb Cushing was authorized to speak for Massachusetts, he used to make speeches against the admission of any more Slave States as in the case of Arkansas, for instance, whose admission into the Union he opposed on that very ground-and on behalf of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories. In advocating the appenation of Mexico and Cubs. Caleb Cushing speaks not for Massachusetts, but only for himself and a few other doughfaces of his

But if Mr. Dig and Mr. Cushing are not entitled to speak either for New-York or Massachusetta, there are spokesmen for and representatives of the sham Democratic leaders in those States; and we are, therefore, fairly entitled to conclude that, if the slave-traders' party can contrive to keep their hold upon power, the annexation of Cuba and least that which from the beginning was clearly Mexico is to become the platform upon which that ington, and, it is said, has the offer of a public

ignorant of the English language, Such State the slave-traders may be always sum, a long as they retain the control of affairs, will the steadily by them, will always vote with them the Senate and in the House, and will simple with firm assurance on the support of our New York Five Points representative, and upon the States, more or less, carved out of Mexico of a character corresponding to our Five Points of the Egypt of Illinois, far below them even in point of political ignorance, might answer the purpos is hand just as well, for all practical purposes as a toeracy of Slavery extensionists would be kept conveniently small, and thereby more free from the danger of dissentions and divisions among them selves. We can well understand, therefore, the the annexation of Mexico must be a very favorite project with negro-trading politicians, and that Northern professors of it, like Messrs, Dir and Cushing, are on the high road to slave-dealing favor. The slave-traders' party bas lost, or is on They know too much to be kept any longer intow. It would be a grand operation to create a batch of new Free States, peopled, however, by so ignorant and debased a population that the slave power would always be sure of their votes. Next to Slavery, ignorance and gross degradation will be answer the purpose.

The Boston Courier, which is a very polite sal erudite paper, takes rather a subtle way of bolds up to ridicule and contempt the late letter of View President Breckinridge, addressed to the Phine Democratic Central Committee on the subject of Mr. Douglas's election. It prints that letterat length, and immediately above it a "konferlential "letter," addressed by Jerry S. Pane to "Brider "Burlingame," and which we are left to suppose may have been intercepted by some of the Bostos Post. Office clerks, as an incendiary document, or prings picked out of Mr. Burlingame's pocket by one of the attaches of The Courier office. The occasion of the Vice-President's letter is the

attempt of the Illinois officeholders to defeat the election of Mr. Douglas. The occasion of Mr. Pane's letter is a supposed desire on the part of Gov. Banks to defeat the election of Mr. Buringame. Vice-President Breckinridge twits Mr. Douglas somewhat on his break-down on the quetion of foreing Kansas in as a Slave State. Mr. Pane is a little hard upon "brudder Buringsme" on the subject of his Canada duel, which did not take place, and Mr. Pane seems to think was never intended to. Vice-President Breckinridge posttively refuses to condemn the conduct of President Buchanan toward Mr. Douglas or to involve himself in that quarrel, and he carries his caution so far as positively to refuse, though he wishes Mr. Douglas to succeed, to come to his assistance. Now mark and the warm-hearted nigger. Mr. Pane, too, is anxious not to embroil himself with Gov. Bake. and with more candor and honesty than the Vice-"sum" that "arter "lection" Gov. Banks will "'pint dis nigger justus peace." Still, like a trus man, rising in this respect decidedly superior to Vice-President Breckinridge, he scorns to desert s friend in his need, and, instead of merely proffering his good wishes, manfully bids "Brudder Burlin-" game to call on dis darky next Toosda" (election gether more of a man than Vice-President Bred inridge, and his political friendship of rath greater value. On the whole, it must be confessed that the Vice-President has been very well hit of.

An Old Whig has been lately defined, it is mid, by Mr. Bates of Missouri, who surely ought to know, to be a respectable gentleman of the old school who takes his liquor regularly and votes the Democratic ticket occasionally. Sundry Boston gentlemen, well known in that city-but few, if any of them, ever heard of out of it-have recently come forward with a proposition, signed by their names to the number of two hundred and twenty. to revive the old Whig party, as the only possible means of saving the nation in general and Masse chusetts in particular from going to destruction That these anxious patriots fully come up to the last clause of the above definition, however it may be with the first one, would seem to be proved by the fact that The Boston Courier serves se their official organ, and enters with no little seal into their advocacy and defense. We must be allowed, however, to confess to a little doubt whether the operation can succeed. Some thousand years ago, a certain lady named Medea, who was, moreover, a wonderful witch and enchantress, chopped ber old father into inch pieces and put them into a pot to boil, in the hope that the old man would preently come out, fresh, young, alive and kicking. The two hundred and twenty gentlemen shore named assisted, with others, a few years ago, in performing the very same operation upon the Whig party. The witch Medea did not succeed in her experiment, and we doubt if the two hundred and twenty gentlemen aforesaid, not one of whom is either wizard or conjuror, will have any better

We are glad to be able to say that there is at least one of our feeble sister Spanish-American Republics with which, for the moment at least we are on smicable terms, and which has no occsion to regard us with suspicion and dresd, as like the wolf in the fable, looking around for some pretense for eating her up. We refer, of course, to the Republic of Venezuela, Gen. Pacs, after long years of exile, spent, most of it, in this view ity, has, in consequence of the recent revolution if which the Monagas family were expelled, been sent for to return home, where he will undoubt edly be raised to the head of affairs. Upon his first arrival in this city many years ago, he was reseived with the honors due to an illustrious friend of liberty and good order whom popular ignorance or delusion had driven from his home. During his long residence among us he has continued to maistain the respect of the public. Having been reeatled, he has been feted both here and at Wash-